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Z227

ANNUAL CATALOG

SEASON 1932 Seeds

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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Vegetable Seed Trials

FOR SALE BY

Vegetable Seed Trials
JAN 12 1932

VALUABLE TABLES.

STANDARD WEIGHTS OF VARIOUS ARTICLES

	Lbs. per bu.		bus.	lbs.
Alfalfa	60	100 lbs. equal	1	40
Beans	60	" "	1	40
Beans, Soy	60	" "	1	40
Buckwheat	48	" "	2	4
Broom Corn	46	" "	2	8
Blue Grass, Kentucky	14	" "	7	2
Blue Grass, English	24	" "	4	4
Cane Seed	50	" "	2	—
Canary Seed	60	" "	1	40
Castor Beans	46	" "	2	8
Clover	60	" "	1	40
Corn, shelled	56	" "	1	44
Corn, on ear	70	" "	1	30
Corn, Sweet	45 to 48	" "	2	4
Flax Seed	56	" "	1	44
Hemp Seed	44	" "	2	12
Johnson Grass	25	" "	4	—
Kaffir Corn	56	" "	1	44
Lawn Grass	14	" "	1	2
Millet	50	" "	2	—
Oats	32	" "	3	4
Orchard Grass	14	" "	7	2
Onions	54	" "	1	46
Potatoes, Irish	60	" "	1	40
Potatoes, Sweet	50	100 lbs. equal	2	—
Peas, wrinkled	56	" "	1	44
Peas, smooth	60	" "	1	40
Peas, Cow	50	" "	2	—
Pasture Grass Mixture	14	" "	7	2
Rape	50	" "	2	—
Rye	56	" "	1	41
Red Top	14	" "	1	2
Sweet Clover, W. F.	60	" "	1	40
Sweet Clover, Y. F.	60	" "	1	40
Sweet Clover, annual (Yuban)	60	" "	1	40
Sudan Grass	40	" "	2	20
Tall Meadow Oat Gross	12	" "	8	4
Timothy Seed	45	" "	2	10
Turnips	58	" "	1	42
Wheat	60	" "	1	40

QUANTITY OF SEED USUALLY SOWN PER ACRE

	Quantity per acre
Alfalfa	15 to 20 lbs.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants	1 lb.
Asparagus roots	5,000 to 7,250
Barley	2½ bu.
Beans, dwarf, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill	1 bu.
Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills	½ bu.
Beets, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	7 lbs.
Beets, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	5 lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Buckwheat	½ bu.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Carrots, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	2½ lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2½ oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants	2 oz.
Corn, Rice (shelled)	2 qts.
Celery	4 lbs.
Chicory	4 lbs.
Clover, Alsike and White	8 to 10 lbs.
Clover, Crimson Trefoil	10 to 15 lbs.
Clover, large red and medium	10 to 14 lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Corn, Sweet, ¼ pint to 100 hills	6 qts.
Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	12 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	4 oz.
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4½ lbs.
Flax, broadcast	40 to 50 lbs.
Gourd	2 oz.
Grass, Blue, Kentucky	2 bu.
Grass, Blue, English	1 bu.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet	½ to 1 bu.
Grass, mixed, lawn	3 to 5 bu.
Grass, Red Top, fancy clean	8 to 10 lbs.
Grass, Timothy	12 to 15 lbs.
Bromus	40 to 50 lbs.
Grass, Orchard, Perennial, Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow	2 bu.
Sudan Grass	20 lbs.
Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Kohlrabi, ⅓ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 lbs.
Leek, ⅓ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 lbs.
Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 lbs.
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3 lbs.
Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills	1½ to 4 lbs.
Nasturtiums, 2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	15 lbs.
Okra, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Onion seed, 1 to 3 oz. to 100 ft. drill	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion seed, for sets	40 to 80 lbs.
Onion sets, 1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Parsnips, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 lbs.
Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 lbs.
Peas, garden, 1 pt. to 100 ft. of drill	1 to 3 bu.
Peas, field	2 bu.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	3 oz.
Radish, ⅔ oz. for 100 ft. of drill	10 to 12 lbs.
Rye	1½ bu.
Salsify, ¾ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Spinach, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Soy Beans, in rows	60 lbs.
Soy Beans, in corn	8 lbs.
Sunflower	8 lbs.
Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.
Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants	1 oz.
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill	1 to 3 lbs.
Vetches	2 bu.

HOW MUCH SEED TO BUY

The following amounts of seed will plant in each case a garden row 100 feet long. Measure your rows and buy accordingly.

String Beans	½ to 1 pint	Eggplant	⅓ ounce
Lima Beans	½ to 1 pint	Kale, or Swiss Chard	½ ounce
Cabbage	¼ ounce	Parsley	¼ ounce
Carrot	1 ounce	Parsnip	½ ounce
Cauliflower	1 packet	Vegetable Oyster (Salsify)	½ ounce
Celery	¼ ounce	Onion sets (bulbs)	1 quart
All Squash	½ ounce	Onion seed	1 ounce
Beets	2 ounces	Peas	1 to 2 pints
Sweet Corn	½ pint	Radish	1 ounce
Lettuce	½ ounce	Spinach	1 ounce
Muskmelon	½ ounce	Tomatoes	⅛ ounce
Cucumber	½ ounce	Turnip	½ ounce

1 or 2 pecks of early potatoes and ½ to 1 bushel of late potatoes are enough to plant to supply four persons.

GUARANTEE AND DISCLAIMER

Complaints are frequently made that seeds do not grow and are not good. This very often may be attributed to other causes than the quality and vitality of the seed. There are contingencies arising to prevent even the best of seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, or in too wet or too dry soil; insects and worms of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear; wet weather; cold weather, frosts; chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. For the above reasons we cannot guarantee seeds under any circumstances.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

The Home Garden

What is Home Without a Garden

?

"From Your Own Garden"

Did you ever taste fresh vegetables?

Do you know the true flavor of sweet corn, green peas, wax beans, or tomatoes?

Not unless you have them fresh from a garden!

The wilted, dead things that you buy from the store or huckster wagon have lost all of their crispness and tang. The goodness has been dried out of them by hours or even days of exposure to sun, wind and dirt.

Not only have they lost their delicious taste because decomposition sets in as soon as the fruit or vegetable is taken from the plant, but they are far less digestible and nutritious than vegetables taken direct from the garden to the kitchen.

You hear many people say that they cannot eat green corn, peas, strawberries or some other garden delicacy. from the dew of "your own garden."

The reason is that they have never really had a chance to eat them fresh and sweet as they were intended to be eaten "from your own garden."

Are you a lover of flowers?

You cannot be in the truest sense unless you have planted them, 'tended them, picked them with your own hands.

The cut flowers you take from the pasteboard box—no matter how perfect their form—can never give you the same thrill you get from the sweet peas, the pansies, the roses that you bring fresh

But even these pleasures are not the greatest of the benefits you receive from a garden.

There is vigorous exercise of every muscle in the body, there is plenty of sunshine and fresh air, there is more health building value in an hour of such work than in a hundred hours of setting up exercises to the time of canned music.

Nor is it the bodily health alone that is improved. You can rest your mind—brush it free of cares and worries—you can acquire calm and poise from work in your garden that you can get in no other way.

SIOUX CITY SEEDS ARE SOLD BY REPUTABLE DEALERS ONLY. The advantages of buying seeds from your home dealer are many. In handling Sioux City Seeds the dealer has selected a brand of seeds that are carefully tested, not only for germination, but for trueness to type and name. The fallacy of sending away for seeds is indicated by increased sales on the part of the local dealers. The seeds herein listed are standard sorts ONLY of known merit, all adapted for your soils and climate.

Your dealer whose name appears on the cover of this catalog is in position to furnish you with reliable Sioux City seeds as reasonable as you can buy seeds at equal cost elsewhere and will take pleasure in quoting you either by mail or in person.

MARKET GARDENERS OR OTHER LARGE PLANTERS requiring seeds in large quantities are invited to submit a list of their requirements to our dealer and he will be glad to name special prices.

PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET FLUCTUATIONS
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR QUANTITY PRICES

Asparagus

Conover Colossal

One ounce to 50 feet of drill; 5 pounds to the acre.

CULTURE—Sow in March or April, in good mellow soil, after soaking the seed 24 hours in warm water, in drills one foot apart, and one inch deep. During the summer keep the soil mellow and free from weeds, thinning the plants to 4 inches apart. The following spring transplant into permanent beds that have been dug and highly manured.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL—Early, large and very productive. A French sort having very thick green shoots with few scales and round heads.

CONOVER COLOSSAL—The most approved and standard sort; early large white shoots, tender and delicious.

PALMETTO—New, early and very large. The very best and largest in cultivation and an enormous yielder; deep green.

MARTHA WASHINGTON—New rust resistant asparagus, heavy yielder, color rich dark green.

Prices: oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; except Washington: oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Beets

GARDEN BEETS FOR TABLE USE
Ready for Table Use in 40 to 60 Days.

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first weeks of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin to from four to six inches. The young beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.

CRIMSON GLOBE—Early sort. Root medium sized, spherical, slightly longer than wide. Red flesh, marbled with crimson stripes.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—Extra early sort, globe-shaped. Fresh vermillion, very lightly zoned. Small green foliage, tinged with red. Excellent variety for early use.

DETROIT DARK RED—Early sort. Root globe-shaped, slightly tapering. Smooth skin, mahogany red flesh, crisp and sweet. One of the best beets to store for winter.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Dark red and of fine flavor; productive, standard sort.

EARLY MODEL—Extremely early, of perfect globe form and finest quality. The foliage is very small. The beets are always smooth and of the deepest blood-red color, while they quickly attain a good size.

Crosby Egyptian

Beets—(Continued)

CRIMSON GLOBE

EARLY WONDER—A selection from Crosby's Egyptian though not so early. Roots very uniform, nearly globe shaped with small top and tap root; skin dark red, flesh deep blood red, with little zoning. Popular with market gardeners for early or late planting.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN — Very early and dark blood color, rather flat; sweet and tender.

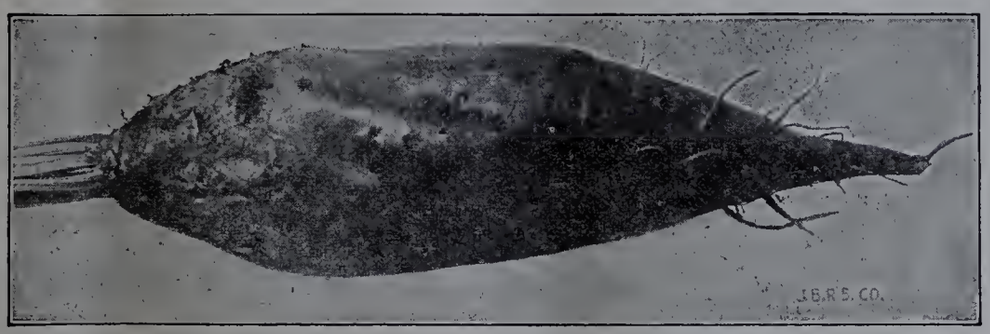
Prices: oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—A good late variety; dark red; tender and sweet.

Prices: oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

SWISS CHARD LUCULLUS — Swiss Chard is a beet grown for its leaves, which are large, tender succulent, and highly esteemed as "Greens" on account of their agreeable flavor. The leaves are boiled like spinach, the stem or midrib can be removed before cooking and only the best leaves should be used as new leaves appear after picking. Culture is the same as for table beets.

Prices: ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel

Beets — Mangel-Wurzel, Sugar, Etc.

CULTURE—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eighteen inches to rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 pounds. Complete manure, 200 pounds bone flour and 400 pounds salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzel should be heaped to perhaps a height of six feet on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases should be replaced by about six inches of either salt, hay, straw, sea weed or, even cornstalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds per acre.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL-WURZEL—Very large, selected strain, the largest and finest roots. The standard.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL-WURZEL—A bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive; tops small, roots large.

VILMORIN IMPROVED SUGAR—A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing beet.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN—Larger than Vilmorin; good sugar beet; very hardy.

GIANT FEEDING SUGAR — This unites the large size of the Mangel with the greater feeding value of the Sugar Beet. The roots are always regular and uniform, broad at the top with a full and slightly tapering shoulder.

GIANT SLUDSTRUP—A long, reddish-yellow, ovoid root, growing more than half above ground; easily harvested, and by actual test far excels any other variety in weight and feeding value.

Prices: oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c.

Beans, Bush

CULTURE—Beans are easily frost-killed, so plant them at corn-planting time on light, dry land. Cold, wet weather will rot the seed in the ground and fresh manure causes a rank growth of vine with a lack of pods. If hand-cultivated beans can be drilled in poor soil as close as eighteen inches, but in rich soil with horse cultivation, thirty inches is required. Drill six beans to a foot and cover one inch deep, or plant four beans to the hill eighteen by twenty-four inches apart. One quart of seed should plant 200 feet and five pecks plant an acre. Plant every third week for a succession up till August 1st, in the latitude of Sioux City. Pick beans before the bulge of seed appears and pick beans clean to continue the plants bearing. Give beans shallow cultivation and do not till the soil when the plant is in bloom or the plant in self-defense will drop its blossoms. To cultivate when wet is to invite rust.

Royal Purple Wax

Royal Purple Wax

STRINGLESS WAX BEAN

This new Bean, introduced by us, promises to be a great accession to the market gardeners.

DESCRIPTION—Plant large, without runners; generally drooping with fruit-grown. The season is early; the leaf is large, medium green; wide across leaf-laden branches and spreading when full lets; pods are very round and yellow in color; very brittle; stringless; without fibre and unsurpassed in quality.

Dwarf Wax Beans

Ready for Use in 35 to 40 Days

STRINGLESS KIDNEY WAX — A very prolific variety. Twenty inches high, pods rich creamy, long and semi-round. Stringless and of excellent quality.

GOLDEN WAX—Best known wax bean; very early; popular for home and market gardener.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX—An early round podded Stringless variety of highest quality and a good yielder. The six-inch light yellow pods mature in 55 days.

DAVIS WHITE WAX—Very hardy, productive, long pods, very handsome, rustless, fine shipper, best canner; a valuable variety for market gardener.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—The largest wax variety and one of the best. A strong grower; the long handsome pods are stringless, brittle, and of finest flavor. A heavy cropper.

BLACK WAX IMPROVED PROLIFIC—A black seeded exceptionally productive yellow waxy podded bean, pods are curved and well rounded.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX — The best of the Dwarf sorts, early and very productive; pods 6½ to 7 inches long; plant strong and vigorous.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX— Vigorous and hardy; productive. Rust-proof pods, 5 to 6 inches in length.

UNRIVALED WAX—An excellent variety for market and home gardeners, similar to Golden Wax pods longer and of lighter color and heavy yielder. The earliest wax variety.

Prices: ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c.

Ask for Special Prices on Quantity.

Dwarf or Snap Beans, Green Podded

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD — This bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two to three days earlier than Valentine. This advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among table beans. Pods are stringless — absolutely so—the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems; enormously productive.

GIANT STRINGLESS — Similar to Burpee's Stringless; lighter in color; hardy, and highest quality.

BOUNTIFUL—Flat podded stringless green pod, very hardy and good quality.

FULL MEASURE—A green podded variety which has proven very popular. Pods similar to stringless green pod but trifle larger and more slender. Pods five inches long, tender and entirely stringless.

IMP. RED VALENTINE—Early strain of this popular round pod bean; nothing superior to this in snaps among the green podded sorts; many prefer to Wax varieties.

STRINGLESS GREEN REFUGEE—A round green podden bean, earlier than the Refugee, 1000 to 1, and absolutely stringless.

TENDERGREEN—One of the very best of the round, green podded beans, fleshy pods about six inches long, stringless, very productive and closely resembles an improved Full Measure.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD. Brown Bunch. Popular in the south. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Pods large, 6 to 7 inches long, flat, dark green, exceptionally fine flavor.

REFUGEE OR 1,000 TO 1—Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL — Late and productive; fine either shelled or green.

Prices: ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c.

PROLIFIC TREE—(Navy)—the most prolific bean known; bean not large, but fine shape, cooks easily.

WHITE NAVY OR PEA BEAN—Seed white. Nearly round.

Prices: ½ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c.

Pole Beans

CULTURE—The pole bean climbs, sometimes needing a little training over any support given it. A good practice is to set firmly in the ground every three or four feet each way, poles that are, when set, about six feet high. Some time after bunch beans are planted, six or eight pole beans are planted one inch deep near the base of each stake and later thinned to three or four plants to the pole. One-half bushel of pole beans generously plants an acre and one pint plants one hundred hills.

The pole bean bears over a longer period than the bunch bean and is generally considered of a superior quality, but it requires more labor, longer time to mature, and is more sensitive to adverse climatic and soil conditions. Note that the vine turns only one way around its support.

When too old for use as a green snap bean, use any bean shelled or still later, when it is hard and dry, it remains equally serviceable.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE—Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled.

SCARLET RUNNER—A popular English pole bean; very ornamental.

WHITE CREASEBACK—Long, round, stringless pod; fleshy and tender.

WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER — very fleshy and tender; stringless; of high quality.

Beans—Continued

Ky. Wonder

KENTUCKY WONDER (Old Homestead)—Pods green, very long, very prolific.

GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX — Early, productive golden wax pods six to eight inches long.

LAZY WIFE—Great favorite; pod from four to six inches long, stringless, rich, buttery flavor; beans are white and make a fine shell bean; pods remain tender long.

HORTICULTURAL OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY—Showy, excellent either as a snap or shell bean.

SPECKLED CUT-SHORT OR CORN HILL—Used for planting among corn; one of the best.

MISSOURI WONDER — Late, very productive; disease resisting.

KY. WONDER WAX—Very early pods, 8 to 9 inches long; color, light yellow.

Prices: ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c.

Dwarf Lima Beans

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—A bush form of the large Pole Lima, the beans being large and flat like those of that variety. It is very productive and its dwarf character is well established.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—Productive; a very early bean. Sometimes called baby Lima. Beans small but excellent flavor.

DREER'S BUSH—Immensely productive; may be used as a shell bean or snap bean; broad, flat pods.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA — Early; very productive, best quality. Sometimes called potato bush Lima.

Prices: ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Pole Lima

LARGE WHITE LIMA — Largely grown and highly esteemed. Late variety pods, 5 to 6 inches long.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—Large in pod and bean; productive. Early and favorite with market gardeners.

SIEVA—Similar to Henderson's Lima, very early, vigorous and productive. Favorite in south.

Prices: ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Brussels Sprouts

CULTURE—Sow in May in the same manner as Cauliflower and transplant in July, one foot apart, in rows, which should be one and one-half feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. The real sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such sprouts melt in the mouth like the tenderest Cauliflower.

IMPROVED HALF DWARF — The very best and surest strains.

Prices: oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Carrots

EARLY HORN—Very early variety, small root; excellent flavor.

NANTES—One of the best "coreless" varieties, 6 to 7 inches long the same size the whole length, and stump rooted. Color deep orange and "coreless."

CHANTENAY — Second early, half long, rather large neck, stump-rooted, coreless. Smooth skin, of a rich red color. Large yielder. Very popular.

DANVERS HALF LONG — Medium early. Half long, cylindrical, semi-stump-rooted, of pale red color. Tender, good quality.

OXHEART OR GUERANDE—This is one of the most valuable of recent introduction, either for family or market; most beautiful shape and rich orange color.

LONG ORANGE—An old standard for general use. A sure and heavy cropper. Roots long, tapering and of deep orange color.

Prices: oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

WHITE BELGIAN — Smooth, well shaped, tapered roots, greenish-white in color, heavy yielder.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN—Is similar to the above, but orange color; said to be richer.

Prices: Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Cabbage

Ready for Use in 75 to 210 Days

We carry the finest strains of American grown cabbage seed. Market gardeners can depend on plants from our seed.

(1 oz. will produce 4000 plants)

CULTURE — Cabbage requires a rich moist, heavy soil, and deep and frequent cultivation. For extra early use the seed may be sown in the fall during September, and young plants protected through the winter in cold frames, or sow the seed during January or February, very thinly and shallow in hot-beds. When the young plants have reached sufficient size, gradually harden them off by admitting air freely. Transplant to the open ground as soon as the ground works up well. Plant one by two feet and cultivate every two weeks. For late use, sow the seed in fine soil during May or June. Sow the seed very thinly and not over one-fourth inch deep. Another easy method is to plant five or six seeds in a hill, then pull out all but the strongest plant.

Ex. Early Varieties

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD — Well known and most valuable for early. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.**

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—A standard second-early variety; pointed heads. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.**
cropper. **Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

GOLDEN ACRE (New). An extra early selection of the Copenhagen type, and the earliest of the round headed cabbages, maturing with Jersey Wakefield. Plant small, dwarf and compact, with few outer leaves; heads of medium size, round as a ball, solid and very uniform. **Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c.**

Golden Acre

Cabbage—(Continued)

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD — The heads are about one-fourth larger than Jersey Wakefield, matures 10 to 15 days keeper. **Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Very fine sort, compact growing, short-stemmed. Pale green leaves, rather small. Large and round head, very solid. **Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN—The heads are of good size, almost perfectly round, extremely solid and heavy, deliciously tender and of finest quality. A splendid keeper. **Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.**

Second Early Varieties

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—A remarkable fine strain; a sure header; the head weighing from ten to twelve pounds, most valuable for market. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.**

ALL SEASONS—One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size, quickly and surely; the true sure header. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.**

EARLY DRUMHEAD—A fine variety of good size. Leaves smooth. Head large and flat, of pale green color, lightly purple tinged. Very hardy. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.**

Late Varieties

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH — A slow growing, sure heading popular late variety, large spreading outside leaves, very large flat heads, keeps well and of fine flavor. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.**

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET GARDEN—A very fine late first cabbage; a very sure header, especially fine for Southern trade. **Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

HOLLANDER—One of the hardiest in cultivation; quite a distinct variety; medium size, round, very solid, extra keeper, best of quality—**our seed is from a very reliable Danish grower. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.**

Danish Ballhead

DANISH BALLHEAD—Very late sort. Smooth and greyish green leaves. Round and compact head. One of the best winter varieties. **Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c.**

SURE-HEAD—Never fails to make a large, fine head, with few outer leaves; fine grower; flat Drumhead. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.**

Miscellaneous Varieties

RED DUTCH—For pickling; hard, oblong heads; dark purple. **Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

PE TSAI—Chinese or Celery Cabbage. Heads long like Cos Lettuce, hearts blanch white and crisp, fine for salads, plant in July. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.**

Cauliflower

Ready for Use in 90 to 120 Days

Henderson's Early Snowball

CULTURE—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist and the plants would not suffer from drouth. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage. To destroy the Cauliflower maggot, it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphur of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the 100th part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—Short stem; very fine. **¼ oz., 45c; oz., $1.50.**

HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL—Without doubt the best of Cauliflower; our seed is of the very finest strain; grown specially for us in Denmark, and sure to make a fine solid head; don't buy cheap Cauliflower seed; there is no seed in which quality counts so much. **¼ oz., 50c; oz., $1.60.**

Collards

CULTURE—Sow seed as for Cabbage in June, July and August for succession; transplant when one month old in rows a foot apart each way and hoe often.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Celery

White Plume Celery

CULTURE—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed leaf they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out in beds or trenches. The bed should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in case the plants are in a compact form, to be covered for the winter where they grow. When grown in beds this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows 4 feet apart when the celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, one foot wide and of a depth a few inches less than the height of thecelery. The plants are then lifted and set close together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter for use or sale as required.

IMPROVED WHITE PLUME — Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early and extensively grown for market.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—Grand solid variety, on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white.

GIANT PASCAL—An easily blanched and fine keeping large sort, of excellent flavor; superior for late use.

CELERIAC OR LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—An improved form of the rooted Celery, roots smooth and round.

Prices: Oz., 30c; ¼lb., $1.00.

Golden Self-Blanching—Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.50.

Cress

CULTURE—Sow thickly in shallow drills every two or three weeks. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Water Cress should be sown in damp soil, or if a stream of water can be utilized, it would be much finer. It will also thrive in damp hot-beds. Rightly managed, its culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with Water Cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hot-bed, inside the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.

Curled or Pepper Grass—
Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

True Water Cress, Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00

Sweet Corn

Market gardeners and private owners will do well to consider that our **Northern grown** seed will give them earlier corn than will seed of the same varieties grown farther south. Our seed is thoroughly tested before it leaves our hands.

Don't Plant Sweet Corn Deep

Sweet Corn should not be planted over one inch deep; most people plant two or three inches deep—most sure to rot. Also do not plant too early. Not as early as field corn.

GOLDEN SUNSHINE—We are offering Golden Sunshine sweet corn which has great merit, especially to gardeners for its extreme earliness, being fully ten days earlier than Golden Bantam. The ears are 6 to 8 inches long, yellow in color, though slightly less bright than some strains of Golden Bantam and usually carry twelve rows of kernels. In quality we feel that the Golden Sunshine is equal and many proclaim it to be better than the famous Golden Bantam variety. However, the matter of earliness is the chief concern of growers of sweet corn for market purposes. Sunshine corn being first on the market brings from 25c to 60c per dozen as compared with the price of 15c to 20c for Golden Bantam, due to the fact that it is on the market and sold before the main crop of Bantam is ready. We recommend its trial by all home and market gardeners. **½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.**

Sweet or Sugar Corn

Extra Early Varieties

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—While not properly a sweet corn, it is used as such because of its very early and hardy nature. Market gardeners depend on this sort for their first "roasting ears." It can be planted long before it is safe to plant other varieties. **½ lb., 10c; lb., 15c.**

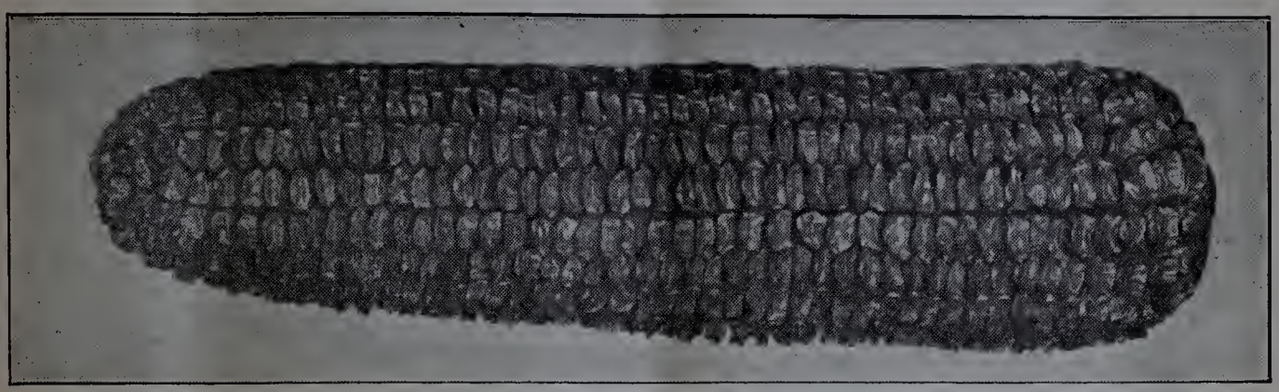
GOLDEN BANTAM—Of extreme hardiness; can be planted earlier than any other true sweet corn and will then produce the earliest supply of ears for the table. Extra fine in quality. **½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.**

WHITE MEXICAN—White Mexican is a heavy yielding, early maturing sweet corn. It ranks in a class with White Cob Cory and is a better yielder. Height four feet; ear about six and one-half inches long. Quality good. **½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.**

PEEP OF DAY—This most valuable sort is of Minnesota origin, and is not only early, but one of the best. The stalks grow from 3 to 4 feet high. Ears average from 5 to 6 inches in length and are of perfect form. **½lb., 15c; lb., 25c.**

WHITE COB CORY—Resembles the ordinary Cory in size and earliness, but with white cobs, very much better quality. **½ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.**

HOWLING MOB—Is ready for use only 3 to 5 days later than the extra-early Cory when both are planted at the same time, but the ears are much larger in size, while the grains are much



Early Evergreen

whiter and sweeter. As an early variety of large size, we cannot too highly praise Howling Mob. ½ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

WHIPPLE'S EARLY YELLOW — Twice the size of Golden Bantam and matures in about 85 days. Has a very fine quality and is growing in popularity. ½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

GOLDEN EVERGREEN — Larger than Golden Bantam and more productive—exceptionally sweet and very early. ½ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

Second Early

From 65 to 80 Days

EARLY MINNESOTA — A standard second early variety of white corn, kernels are broad, sweet and tender, ears long and thickly set with ten or twelve rows of kernels. ½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

EARLY EVERGREEN—By careful selection for a series of years we have produced an early strain of this corn, earlier by 6 to 8 days. ½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.

BLACK MEXICAN—Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black. ½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.

General Crop or Late Varieties

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Remains a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties. ½ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

IMPROVED WHITE EVERGREEN—The cobs and kernels are at all stages of edibility beautifully white. The getting rid of the amber tint so prominent in a great many strains of sweet corn passing for Stowell's Evergreen is a great grain, as it fits this variety for extensive use in canneries. ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Ears average nine or ten inches in length, but what it lacks in size is more than equaled in superior quality and productiveness. It sometimes yields as many as five or six ears to the stalk. Deep grained and exceedingly sweet and juicy. ½ lb., 20c; lb., 40c.

QUANTITY PRICES ON APPLICATION

Cucumbers

CULTURE—Cucumbers succeed best in warm, rich ground. They should not be planted in open ground until settled warm weather. Plant in hills four feet each way, when all danger from insects is past, thin out, leaving three or four of the strongest plants to the hill.

NEW EARLY FORTUNE—An attractive new variety, becoming very popular. Early Fortune is now being largely grown by market gardeners and shippers both North and South. In color it is an attractive deep green, which it retains much longer than most other sorts. Being fine grained, its white flesh is exceedingly crisp and brittle, making it an excellent slicing sort. Early Fortune is one of the earliest, dark green white spine cucumbers for shipping and home use.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end; the young fruits are usually crisp and tender and are of very dark green color, so that

Cucumbers—(Continued)

Long Green Cucumber

the variety is considered by some to be the best for small pickles.

THE DAVIS PERFECT CUCUMBER—An excellent cucumber for both outdoor use and forcing. It is a carefully selected strain of the extra long White Spine type made by a veteran outdoor and greenhouse grower of cucumbers. Its valuable points are length, slimness and its dark green color. It is a very vigorous sort and resists blight longer than most sorts.

BOSTON PICKLING—A favorite eastern sort of fine quality.

CHICAGO PICKLING—Very popular in Chicago market. Color deep green, medium size, prominent spines.

EARLY RUSSIAN—Very early, short, is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often in demand.

EARLY FRAME OR SHORT GREEN—An excellent sort both for table use and for pickling. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender and crisp, and makes fine pickles.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER — Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific. Light green in color.

JAPAN CLIMBING—Can be grown on trellis.

WHITE SPINE, IMPROVED EARLY—One of the very earliest and best known of the White Spines; a short, square-ended, rather three-cornered type; very productive; fine for slicing or pickles; medium green color.

LONG GREEN—For slicing the long, firm, crisp fruits are very desirable, they are very dark green and average a foot in length, flesh white and firm.

SMALL GHERKIN—Very small burr, used for pickles.

Prices—oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Except Long Green, Early Fortune, Davis Perfect.

Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Endive

CULTURE—Sow in June, July and August, cover lightly; when up, thin out to eight inches apart and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six to eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry or they will rot. At the approach of winter take up carefully with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

BATAVIAN BROAD LEAVED — The leaves are broad, twisted and waved, deep green, with thick, white midribs. The inner leaves form a clustering head which blanches to a beautiful creamy white and is crisp and tender.

GREEN CURLED ENDIVE—A hardy, vigorous variety, bright, deep green leaves usually tinged with rose, blanching to a deep cream color.

Prices—oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Egg Plant

CULTURE—Sow in hot-beds very early in spring and transplant when two inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out until the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them.

BLACK BEAUTY—The earliest of all large-fruited Egg Plant, ten days to two weeks earlier than the New York Purple. The color is a rich, shiny purplish black. It is entirely free from spines.

NEW YORK PURPLE IMPROVED—The standard and by far the best variety for home or market. It is of large size, very productive, and of a rich purple color.

Prices—oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.50.

Kale, or Borecole

CULTURE—Cultivated and grown exactly like cabbage. Sow early in the spring in a hot-bed and when from one to two inches high, transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart, in rows three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started grown this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early in the open border and transplanted in rows (as directed above) as soon as out of the seed leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hot-bed plants before being fit to blanch.

DWARF CURLED—Of half dwarf, compact bushy growth; a vast improvement over the straggling tall-growing varieties. The leaves are large, of handsome light green color, curled densely.

TALL CURLED—A valuable sort, which furnishes an abundance of "greens" equal to the best spinach during the fall and winter. Beautifully curled, crimped and of fine flavor.

Prices—Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

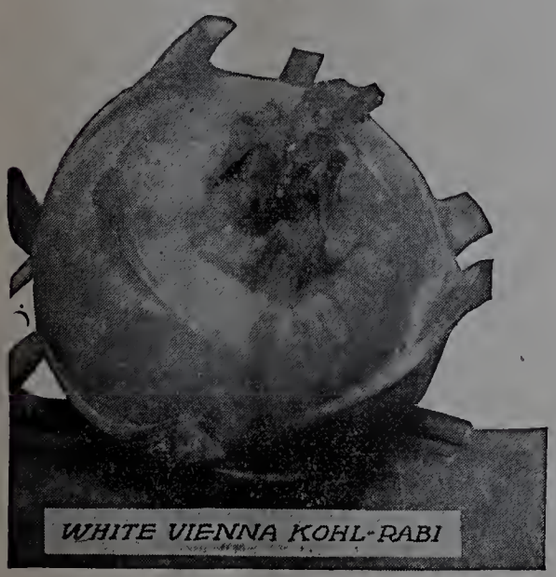
Kohlrabi

CULTURE—This is an excellent vegetable and should be grown in every garden. Sow in the spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable, the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through, they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked the same as turnips, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and palatable.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA — Handsome and delicate, white ball.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA—Same as above only purple color.

Prices—Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.



WHITE VIENNA KOHL-RABI

Leek

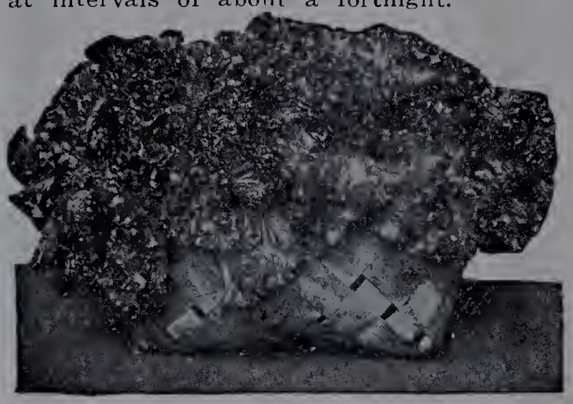
BEST LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—Hardy and productive. Large, sweet, and very popular with gardeners.

Prices—Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Lettuce

Ready for Use in 40 to 60 Days.

CULTURE—Lettuce requires rich, moist soil. Sow in the spring as early as the ground can be prepared, in rows from 12 to 18 inches apart. For a succession, sow at intervals of about a fortnight.



Grand Rapids Lettuce

Non-Heading Varieties

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—A leading early sort; very tender.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—Forms large loose, beautiful heads of light yellowish green color; very tender and of best quality. A fine variety for forcing, and stands the heat of summer well.

PRIZE HEAD—We highly recommend this sort for the family garden. It is early, of fine quality and remains fit for use a long time before running to seed. It does not head up solid, but forms large loose bunches. The leaves are nicely curled and very tender and sweet; bright green in color, edged with brownish red.

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING—Large, tender heads, one of the best for early forcing.

Prices—Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Heading Varieties

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—Round, solid heads, medium green, good size, compact, rich, buttery taste.

BIG BOSTON—The best large heading early vahiety. Most popular variety for the southern gasdener who ships north. Also very valuable as first early in the North. Plants are large, vigorous; leaves bhight, light green, very tender. Our strain is unsurpassed.

IMPROVED HANSON—Very large and solid, sweet, crisp and tender.

Prices—Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

ICEBERG—Fine compact heads which resist summer heat admirably; is very popular; leaves curled and light green; crisp, tender.

NEW YORK—One of the largest leading varieties, curled and crisp: dark green and firm.

Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Musk Melon

Tip Top

HALE'S BEST—Melons are oval in shape, about 6 inches long by 4½ inches in diameter, with heavy netting and fairly distinct ribbing. Flesh exceptionally thick and deep salmon in color. A most promising and profitable variety.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN (Golden Champlain). An exceedingly early, salmon-fleshed melon of medium size and fine quality. Evidently a cross between Fordhook and Emeral Gem as it has a tendency to produce melons resembling both types.

BENDER'S SURPRICE—This melon very much resembles our stock of Tip-Top, the netting is a little heavier, the flesh is thicker and the melon weighs more; color the same sich salmon, fine grained, spicy and sweet.

HOODOO OR HEARTS OF GOLD—An arange fleshed melon of medium size—fine for the home gahden season sort. Vines are vigorous and resist blight well. Fruits are unifosm, medium in size, nearly round. The flesh is thick, firm, highly colored and delicious.

CULTURE—Musk Melons do best on newly broken sod or prairie land, or on soil prepared by plowing under a crop of rye or wheat in the spring. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become thoroughly warmed. Plant five or six seeds to the hill, in hills four to six feet apart. Rich soil or well rotted manure should be used in the hills. When the plants are of sufficient size, thin out to three vines to the hill.

BURRELS GEM—Dark green with thin skin, flesh thick, salmon colored, very delicious.

POLLOCK NO. 10-25—Salmon tint flesh, good shipper and early.

BANANA—A long salmon fleshed variety of good flavor, growing about fifteen inches long.

EMERALD GEM—Small, extra early; smooth ribbed, dark green skin and orange flesh; quality first rate, very sweet.

GOLDEN NETTED GEM—Very early; is small and of fine flavor; green flesh.

LONG YELLOW CANTALOUPE—Yellow flesh, well adapted for the North; late.

HONEY ROCK—This is a very distinct, valuable variety; the flesh is extremely thick; salmon colored. The shape is round, with heavy, coarse, outstanding netting, with a slate colored background. Early and Prolific.

OSAGE—Cocoanut shaped, yellow flesh, light green, netted skin; good quality, intermediate.

HONEY DEW—Round, smooth skinned flesh light emerald green. Very sweet suguary flavor. Good keeper.

ROCKY FORD—This is the most popular of the basket melons; oval, light ribbed, densely covered with coarse green netting, flesh thick, green and sweet, highly flavored.

TIP TOP—Melons are round in form, well ribbed; light green skin; flesh is thick, bright salmon in color, of luscious melting character; firm for shipping purposes.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Ripens ten days earlier than the Hackensack.

GREEN NUTMEG—Named from its shape, green flesh, good for main crop.

PAUL ROSE—Unsurpassed in quality, unexcelled for shipping, flesh firm, rich orange color, covered with dense netting not ribbed.

SHUMWAY'S GIANT—Very large, cream yellow, very distinct, salmon colored flesh, sweet and luscious.

MILWAUKEE MARKET—Fruits of medium size, nearly round, lightly ribbed and fairly netted; skin light green; flesh thick, salmon colored and very sweet.

Prices: oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

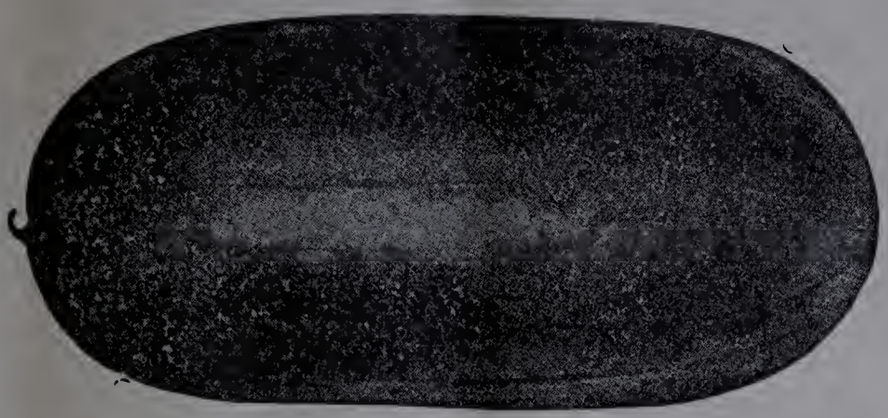
Water Melon

Ready for Use in 60 to 90 Days

CULTURE—The cultivation of the watermelon is practically the same as for the muskmelon, except that the plants grow larger and require more room. They should be set in hills ten feet apart each way, or in drills ten feet apart and the plants thinned to three feet apart in the rows.

CITRON—Round and handsome, for preserving late.

COLE'S EARLY—Very early, very sweet; a fine home melon; flesh bright red, crisp and delicate texture.



Tom Watson

CUBAN QUEEN—Solid and heavy, skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early.

DIXIE—A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid, flesh red; intermediate.

FORDHOOK EARLY—Adapted for home garden and local markets; an extra early variety of fair size and fine quality; skin deep green, mottled a darker shade.

IRISH GRAY—Very early, fine shipper and home melon, flesh sparkling bright red, free from hard center—Average size, 30 lbs.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE — Oblong dark and striped; bright red flesh; late.

HALBERT HONEY—Brought out by Burpee a couple of years ago as the sweetest of all melons, and I am inclined to believe that he is right about it. They are much like Kleckley, but longer in shape; dark green, very sweet and very tender. Break easily in handling. Large size and fine for home use or nearby market.

GOLDEN HONEY—Yellow meated, fine flavor.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET OR MONTE CRISTO—Oblong, rich dark green, flesh bright scarlet; very sweet.

STONE MOUNTAIN. (Dixie Bell.) A new introduction of best quality, and is claimed to be the sweetest of all the large melons; in shape it is almost round, dark green rind, medium thick, flesh rich scarlet, not unusual to grow Stone Mountain weighing 70 to 80 pounds; for home and nearby markets it is unexcelled, seed white with black tips; time for ripening, 90 days.

EXCEL—Largest of the shipping melons; midseason; fruit long, dark green in color with an irregular faint striping and covered with a fine veining of a darker shade; flesh red and crisp; rind hard and tough; seeds gray-brown, but variable as to color.

TOM WATSON—The most popular melon in the South. Its shape is similar to the Kleckley Sweet, but the color is a lighter green. Its great merit is in its earliness, good flavor, thin rind, and good keeping qualities, making it one of the best of shippers.

HARRIS EARLIEST—The best of the extra early sorts. Fruit slightly oval with irregular mottled stripes of light and dark green. Flesh bright red, sweet and tender. A desirable variety where the season is short. It is hardy, productive and the largest of the early kinds.

ANGEL KISS—Long light gray melon; good keeper; white seed; very sweet.

ROUND LIGHT ICING—Round, pink flesh, of fine quality.

MOUNTAIN SWEET—Large oval variety, green rind, flesh scarlet, sweet and delicious; fine for home garden.

PEERLESS OR ICE CREAM—Very early; red flesh, good home melon.

PHINNEY'S EARLY—Early and of fine quality; red flesh, fine for the North.

SWEETHEART—One of the best early shipping melons; fruit large, oval, mottled, light green, flesh bright red, firm, melting and sweet.

ALABAMA SWEET — Long, dark green, fine flavor, fine shipper.

GOLDEN HONEY (Golden Ice Cream). An attractive, distinct melon, possessing a dark green rind, oblong in form with a very solid, sweet, canary yellow flesh; very early; seeds brown

Prices—oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Stone Mountain: Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Mustard

CULTURE—Sow thickly during early spring in shallow drills and press the earth down. For fall salad, sow in September or in frames or boxes during the winter.

BLACK—These seeds form the mustard of commerce.

WHITE LONDON—Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED—Very large leaves; hardy and vigorous.

CHINESE CURLED—Fine leaf, excellent for salad.

Prices—oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Nasturtiums

CULTURE—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used for flavoring pickles or as a substitute for capers.

NASTURTIUM, TALL OR CLIMBING MIXED—Many prefer the climbing or running type for porches, trellises or rock-work. They grow very rapidly and give an abundance of showy blooms and foliage. Nothing finer in a mixture can be found than this. All the finest and rarest varieties are included.

NASTURTIUM, DWARF MIXED. This popular flower is so well known as to require no comment. In this mixture are included the finest colors and combinations obtainable in the dwarf varieties.

Prices—oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Onions

CULTURE—In the spring as early as the ground can be prepared, sow seeds in drills 15 inches apart. When the young plants are strong enough, thin so they stand about 3 inches apart. Four pounds of seed or more are usually sown to the acre. As soon as up begin hoeing and cultivating. Keep clean until ripe.

Southport Red Globe

AUSTRALIAN BROWN, THE GREAT SET ONION—A grand new onion from Australia. This is a truly remarkable variety, remarkable in three ways; 1st, they ripen extremely early; 2nd., they keep almost indefinitely, much longer than will any other onion; 3d., they never make any thick necks or scallons. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.**

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD — Half early and a good keeper; standard sort. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.**

LARGE RED GLOBE — Southport strain, one of the best reds, good keeper. **Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c.**

WHITE BARLETTA — Small white sort; earliest of all, fine for pickling. **Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c.**

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—One of the most handsome onions grown. It is large, of fine globe shape, pure white color and mild flavor. An abundant yielder and excellent keeper. **Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.**

LARGE WHITE PORTUGAL—Standard sort, flat, skin a beautiful celery white; good keeper. **Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c.**

YELLOW GLOBE, DANVERS — Of more globular shape; keeps well. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.**

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE — Strain, large, firm, mild, good keepers. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.**

MAUL'S PRIZETAKER—A very large beautiful onion, white flesh, skin straw color; sweet, mild, tender, keeps medium. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.**

RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH — (Valencia). Nearly globular in form, resembling Prizetaker, but grows to a larger size. Golden yellow in color of skin; flesh white and very mild. **Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.**

Okra

CULTURE—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hot-bed and transplanted.

LONG GREEN; EARLY DWARF; WHITE VELVET—

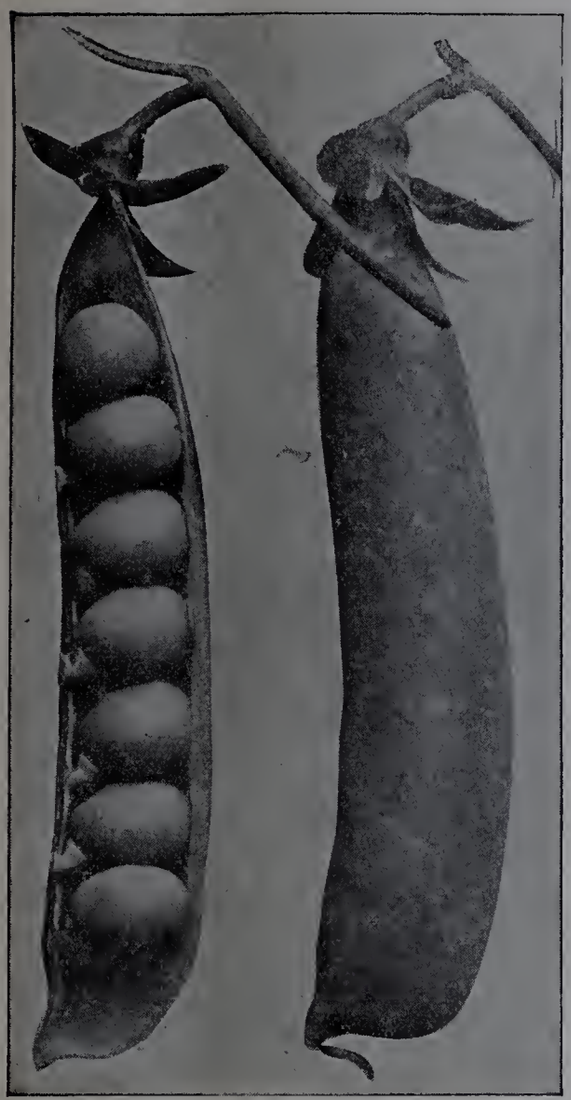
Prices—oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c.

Peas

CULTURE—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days, for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin) and four inches deep. Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching-in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart.

First Early Peas

GRADUS—A new English variety of the wrinkled peas; it is very hardy, so much so that, unlike most of its type, it can be planted extremely early. The vine grows about 2½ feet high, is vigorous and very productive; the pods are large and well filled with good sized peas, seven to nine usually in a pod. The Gradus is one of the earliest wrinkled pea in cultivation and one of the most delicious in quality. **½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.**



Telephone

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR — Height 20 inches. The Finest Dwarf Wrinkled Extra Early Variety—It is the best of recent introductions; vines are larger and more vigorous than the American Wonder, while the pods are fully one-third larger, containing five to seven fine large peas, packed so closely together in the pods that the peas are always more square than round. The pods are always well filled with peas, which in sweetness and quality have no equal, being superior to any other wrinkled sort.

Prices: ½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.

THOS. LAXTON—Height 30 inches. The only rival to the famous Gradus, as a long-podded, extreme early wrinkled pea, and in some respects even better. The growth is identical, but the pods are a deeper, richer green and square at the end. In the judgment of experts, Thos. Laxton is even sweeter and finer in flavor, while as the large peas are of a deeper green, they present a more attractive appearance on the table. **½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.**

LAXTON'S PROGRESS—A new variety of unusual merit, large podded, large fruited wrinkled peas; vines dwarf but heavily laden with fruit; pods long, averaging more peas to pod than the Laxtonian. The best variety for home use. **½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.**

LITTLE MARVEL — Fast becoming the most popular of dwarf sorts for the home garden. Vines 15 inches high; 6 to 8 peas to the pod. Finest quality of the dwarf early wrinkled pea. **½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.**

FIRST AND BEST—Height 2 inches. An extra early smooth variety of fair quality; 6 to 8 peas to the pod. **½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.**

ALASKA—One of the very earliest blue peas; quite productive, height two inches, often called Early June; 5 to 6 peas to the pod. **½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.**

AMERICAN WONDER — Nearly as early as Alaska, a good yielder, quality of the best, height 15 inches, 5 to 6 peas to the pod. **½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.**

LITTLE GEM—McLean's very desirable early pea, heavy yielder of good quality, height 15 inches; sometimes called Premium Gem. **½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.**

LAXTONIAN—One of the best dwarf wrinkled peas for the market gardener. Pods about 4 inches long, resembling those of Gradus, but ripening a little earlier. Vines productive and vigorous; average height less than 18 inches.

Prices: ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Second Early Peas

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN—A standard canner's sort. Pods in pairs, 16 to 20 to the vine, height about 30 inches, 7 to 8 peas to the pod. **½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.**

EVERBEARING — Long pods and large peas; sow thin. Height, 2½ feet. **½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.**

POTLATCH OR IMPROVED STRATAGEM—A large-podded wrinkled pea of fine quality. Vigorous and productive vines about 30 inches high. Six to seven peas to pod; eight to ten pods to vine. **½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.**

TELEPHONE—Very valuable, vigorous grower, pods large, sweet. Height, 4 feet. Eight peas to pod. **½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.**

ALDERMAN—Of the Telephone type, but with darker pods and peas; fine quality. **½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.**

DWARF TELEPHONE OR DAISY—A medium late pea that needs no brushing. It is of dwarf, stock habit, healthy, vigorous growth, and productive, bearing large, handsome pods and peas of highest quality. **½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.**

Edible Pod or Sugar Varieties

MELTING SUGAR—One of the best edible pod sorts. Height, 4 feet. **½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.**

TALL SUGAR—White seed, edible pod. Height, 5 ft. **½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.**

DWARF GRAY SUGAR—24 inches, pods are very delicious when cooked the same as wax beans.

Late Peas

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—A well-known standard pea; sow thick; height, 5 ft. **½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.**

STRATAGEM—The finest second early, vigorous and productive; eight to ten large peas in a pod, unsurpassed in quality. Height, 2 to 3 ft. **½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.**

MARROWFAT, WHITE — An old standard sort, quality inferior, a great yielder. Height, 4 to 5 ft. **½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.**

Special Price on Quantity.

Pumpkin

Connecticut Field

CULTURE—May be planted middle of spring, among corn or in field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way. four seeds in a hill. In other respects are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting near other vines.

LARGE CHEESE—Flat; one of the best varieties for family use; good keeper. **Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

SWEET OR SUGAR—Fine grained, sweet and prolific; small yellow, best for pies. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

QUAKER PIE—Fine for pies, very prolific and a good keeper. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.**

STRIPED CUSHAW — Medium size, crookneck, very productive. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.**

GOLDEN CUSHAW — Fine golden color. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.**

WHITE CUSHAW—Fine white color. Excellent for pies and yields enormously. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.**

JAPANESE PIE — Shaped somewhat like the Cushaws and grows to a large size; skin deep green with dark stripes; flesh deep yellow and of high quality; seeds sculptured like Chinese letters.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Bell shaped; thick, white flesh, fine for pies. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.**

CONNECTICUT FIELD—Grown for stock; very productive. **Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

KENTUCKY FIELD — Grown for stock; very productive. **Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

Pepper

CULTURE—Sow in hot-beds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently and keep down all the weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in pots.

RUBY KING—Large, bright red fruits with pleasant and mild flavor, best for slicing. **Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.25.**

LONG RED CAYENNE—Bright red, very productive. **Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.25.**

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE—Large and mild, excellent for pickling. **Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.25.**

SWEET MOUNTAIN—Large, regular, and of mild flavor; one of the best for pickling. **Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.25.**

EARLY GIANT (Harris). The earliest and most prolific of the large peppers and a real acquisition. It matures its fruit but slightly later than Harris' Earliest, is of dwarf, compact growth, bearing as many as 12 pendent fruits on a single plant; scarlet fruit measuring 5 inhes in length by 3½ inches in height by 2½ inches in diameter. The best pepper for the home garden.

CHINESE GIANT—A very large, fine, mild red pepper. Not only is immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size and magnificent appearance make it sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits. Fruits blocky, 4 to 5 inches broad, color brilliant scarlet. **Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., $1.50.**

PIMENTO—Very mild with thick flesh of peculiar delicate flavor, prolific, good shipper. **Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.25.**

Hollow Crown Parsnips

Parsnip

CULTURE—Parsnips succeed best in deep, rich soil. Sow as early in spring as weather will permit, in rows fifteen inches apart. When the plants are two inches high, thin out to five or six inches in the row. Very valuable for the table or feeding cattle.

GUERNSEY — Early. Root long, thick, hollow crowned. Skin white and smooth. Flesh of fine quality.

HOLLOW CROWN—Root about 15 inches long. Skin white and smooth. Heavy cropper. Requires a deep soil.

Prices: Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Parsley

CULTURE—Soak the seeds a few hours in luke-warm water, and sow early in the spring until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or cold frame.

DOUBLE CURLED—Compact; very curly and finely cut. Bright green.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED — Very pretty and one of the very best.

HAMBURG OR ROOTED — Edible roots, much like parsnips; used for salads and soups.

Prices—oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Rhubarb

(One ounce will produce 800 plants)

CULTURE—Sow in drills one foot apart, thinning out to about the same distance apart in the rows when a few inches high. Transplant into deep, rich soil in fall or the following spring, about three feet apart each way.

MAMMOTH VICTORIA — Very large but good quality.

LINNAEUS—The earliest.

Prices—oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

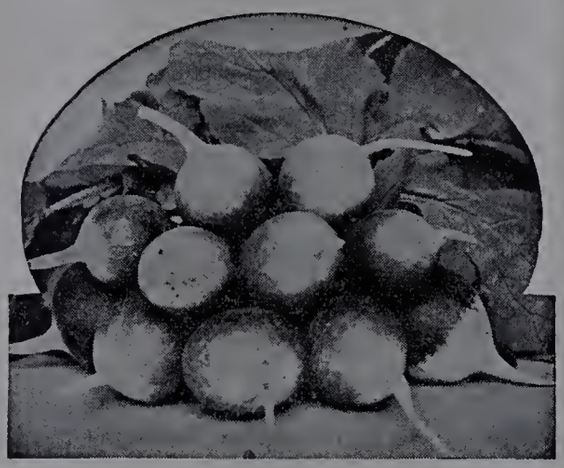
Radish

Ready for use from 18 to 25 days.

CRIMSON GIANT—This we consider the greatest new radish in the last ten years. It is of American origin. It is an early radish, looking much like the old Early Scarlet globe, but more perfect in shape and color. It comes as early as any radish, but the amazing thing about it is that it keeps on growing and remains tender, solid and sweet, till it gets as large as a teacup or larger. Just imagine the nicest Scarlet Globe Radish you ever saw, deep red outside and pure white inside, fine flavor, and as large as a teacup and you will have a good idea of it.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED—Very early, for frames or out doors. This is one of the best for market gardeners.

Radishes—(Continued)



Rosy Gem

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP — Very early, crisp; good forcing.

FRENCH BREAKFAST — Earliest, most handsome, tender and crisp. Deep, glossy crimson with white tips.

VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE—One of the very earliest of the forcing radishes and does equally well outside; roots are of fair size, globe-shaped and with a very small top; always crisp and tender; color a bright scarlet.

ROSY GEM — One of the very best for market gardeners; very early, tender, beautiful scarlet, shading off into a white tip.

SPARKLER WHITE TIP—Quite similar to Scarlet Turnip White Tipped as to size and time of maturity. The root, however, is more round or ball shaped, and the white extends further up on the radish, and on this account is more popular in many markets.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—Very long and crisp, for frames and open ground.

CHARTIER WHITE TIPPED—Shades from crimson to white; tender.

LONG WHITE VIENNA OR LADY FINGER—Crisp and tender in summer; one of the best.

ICICLE—A new introduction of the Long White; beautiful ivory white color; fine, slender form, quality excellent; very early; fine for market.

WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER — Very large; the German's favorite; quality fine.

WHITE STUTTGART SUMMER — Very early and very large.

WINTER ROSE CHINA—Very handsome and distinct and keeps well.

WINTER LONG BLACK SPANISH—The popular winter sort.

WINTER CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH—A very large white winter variety.

Prices: Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Salsify (Vegetable Oyster)

One ounce will sow about 50 feet of drill.

CULTURE—Sow the seed early in spring, in drills twelve inches apart and one inch deep, thinning out the young plants to six inches. The roots will be ready in October, when a supply should be taken up and stored like carrots. Those remaining will suffer no injury by being left in the ground until spring.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND — Tender and delicious. Superior to all other sorts. **Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.**

Spinach

CURLY LEAVED SAVOY OR BLOOMSDALE — Large, tender leaves, fine. **Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c.**

LONG STANDING ROUND THICK LEAVED—Dark green, very long standing before running to seed. **Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c.**

KING OF DENMARK—Best all season spinach, remains two weeks longer before going to seed. **Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c.**

NEW ZEALAND—Entirely different from the tree Spinach in type and in that it thrives during hot weather and in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer. Plant three or four seeds in hills two feet apart each way. This Spinach can be used in August or September or up till frost. By using only the leaves it will sprout out again. **Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

Squash

DELICIOUS—This is a fall and winter variety of medium size. Although not very thick, the shell is rather hard and strong. Usually dark green but sometimes lighter in color and mottled. The flesh is thick, very fine grained and bright yellow in color. It is considered by many to be the best for markets where quality is appreciated as well as very desirable for the home garden. We have by continued and careful selection made a marked improvement in uniformity of type and we believe the seed we offer is equal to the best obtainable. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.**

EARLY GOLDEN BUSH SCALLOP—Fine for summer use, not as early as the White.

Squash—(Continued)

Warty Hubbard

EARLY WHITE SCALLOP BUSH — A good early shipping variety, best scallop.

YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK— One of the very best summer squashes.

HUBBARD—Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality.

WARTY HUBBARD — More warty, harder shell, better keeper, true stock.

RED OR GOLDEN HUBBARD—Fine reddish or golden color, large size, fine quality.

PIKE'S PEAK OR SIBLEY — Thick, bright orange flesh, fine winter sort.

MAMMOTH CHILI — Grows to an enormous size; rich, orange yellow.

MAMMOTH POTIRON—Grows to an enormous size, 150 to 275 pounds; fine for exhibition.

TABLE QUEEN (Des Moines). A trailing variety, producing acorn-shaped fruit with a thin, distinctly ribbed, dark green shell; 6 inches long by 4½ inches in diameter. Flesh light yellow and bakes well; quite early.

Prices—oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Tomato

MARGLOBE — A main-crop, scarlet-fruited variety. Introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for wilt resistance. Claimed to be also resistant to "nail head rust" which attacks the fruit. Fruit are medium size, smooth, solid and deep from stem to blossom. They have irregular cell structure. As the name would indicate, it is claimed to be a cross between Marvel and Globe and really appears to have retained the best characteristics of each, except perhaps the solidity. **Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

JUNE PINK—An earliest, pink-fruited variety. It is sometimes referred to as "Pink Earliana" because of similarity of types. Fruit are of medium size and ship well. **Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

PONDEROSA — Massive size, good form, smooth, solid, almost seedless, a delicious flavor. **Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.40.**

ACME—Vine hardy and productive. Fruit in clusters of four or five, round, smooth and of good size; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. There is no better variety for market gardeners who want an early purple fruited sort. **Oz., 20c: ¼ lb., 75c.**

CHALK'S EARLY JEWELL—An extremely early variety of brightest scarlet color, deep fruited and solid. Very few seeds and of excellent flavor. **Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.**

BONNY BEST — Very early, scarlet fruit. Vines vigorous; exceptionally good quality. **Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.**

DWARF CHAMPION—Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright. Fruits early and resembles Acme in appearance. **Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

DWARF STONE—The fruits are produced in clusters of three to five, and, as the growth is close-jointed, each plant produces a large number. The Tomatoes average 4 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth. Its dwarf, compact habit suggests its use to all amateurs. **Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c.**

BEAUTY — (Livingston) — Large, smooth, pinkish red, thick flesh, regular form. **Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.**

NEW STONE — (Livingston). Very large, perfectly smooth, fine bright scarlet; best main crop. **Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

EARLIANA—It is a full week ahead of all others. Plants of strong growth and very productive. Fruits large, deep red, and of superior quality. Smooth and free from cracks. **Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.**

JOHN BAER—An early, bright red Tomato of wonderful quality. But little later than Earliana, it far surpasses that variety in size and quality; it is, further,

Tomatoes—(Continued)

Earliana

one of the heaviest-yielding sorts we know. The flesh is solid, possessing a fine flavor, free from acid. **Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c.**

BREAK O'DAY—The most recent introduction from the Department of Agriculture and one of the best. About ten days earlier than Marglobe with fruit as large and nearly as productive. Plant growth quite open in habit; fruits scarlet, fairly globular.
Oz., 60c; ¼ lb., $2.00.

GREATER BALTIMORE—A main crop, productive, red fruited variety of the Matchless type; quite popular with the canners.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Large size, handsome, very smooth, good quality. **Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

Small Fruited Variety

YELLOW PEAR—Similar to red pear in shape and size but of clear yellow color. **Oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.25.**

YELLOW PLUM—Round and regular, bright yellow; used for pickles. **Oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

YELLOW PEACH — Very handsome in form, and of a beautiful clear yellow color; is useful to contract with other sorts. **Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

RED PEAR-SHAPED—Fruit of peculiar shape, handsome and solid. **Oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

GROUND CHERRY—(Husk Tomato)—Small and ornamental fruit used for preserves. **Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.25.**

Turnip

EARLY WHITE MILAN—Very early, white top; for summer planting.

EXTRA EARLY MILAN PURPLE TOP—Very early, with purple top; flesh and skin white.

WHITE EGG—Oval, handsome and sweet; grows quickly; best table sort.

EARLY DUTCH STRAP LEAF—Rather flat; good white early sort.

COWHORN—Long, crooked shaped, white fine grained, quick growing stock turnip.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF — The popular flat fall sort; sweet, firm and mild.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Early, globe-shaped, medium sized, yields heavily and keeps good.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE — Large, good for both table and stock.

GOLDEN BALL OR ORANGE JELLY—Very handsome; keeps fairly well.

Turnips—(Continued)

White Globe

YELLOW ABERDEEN—Large, late, sweet, yellow fleshed, long keeper and very popular.

Prices: oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; except Milan: oz., 10c., ¼ lb., 35c.

Rutabaga

OR SWEDISH TURNIP

MONARCH—Distinct in form; grand, good variety; very large yielder; grown mostly above the ground; flesh rich yellow.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Very hardy variety; flesh yellow, sweet and well flavored; deep purple; has but little neck.

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs

CULTURE—Most of the varieties thrive best on a rich sandy soil, which should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop, the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June.

ANISE—A well-known annual herb, whose seeds. which have an agreeable aromatic odor and taste, are used for dyspepsia and colic and as a corrective for griping and unpleasant medicines. Sow early and thin to three inches apart in the row.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

CARAWAY—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown early in August, the plants will give a fair crop of seed the next season, but when sown in the spring will not seed until the next year. Plant in drills two or three feet apart and thin to six inches apart in the row.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c.

CORIANDER—A hardy, annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste, and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Sow early in the spring and gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c.

DILL—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is good for flatulence and colic in infants and is sometimes added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Sow early in spring and keep clear of weeds.

MARJORAM, SWEET — A perennial plant, but not hardy enough to endure the winters of the north. The young, tender hops are used green for flavoring or they may be dried for winter use. Sow in drills as early as possible, and thin out the plants to ten inches apart.

Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

SAGE—A hardy, perennial, possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally to use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring (four to five pounds per acre in drills) on very rich ground; cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart.

Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

SUMMER SAVORY—A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Cultivate the same as Sweet Marjoram.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Herbs—(Continued)

THYME—This herb is perennial and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressings and sauce; a tea is made from the leaves.

Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Sweet Peas

Our Sweet Peas are unsurpassed for purity of strain, nothing better in the U. S. They have given wonderful satisfaction the past year. If you buy ours you buy the best.

The following varieties are selected with a view to please the most critical, and we think the Cream of the List of Sweet Peas:

Light Shades of Pink

HON. MRS. E. KENYON—Primrose.
MISS WILMOTT—Orange Pink.
PRIMA DONA—Soft Pink.

Darker Shades of Pink

JANET SCOTT—Deep Pink.

Shades of Red

KING EDWARD VII—Bright Red or Crimson Scarlet.
QUEEN ALEXANDRA—Scarlet.
BLANCHE FERRY—Red and White—Wings White tinged with Pink.

Claret and Maroon

BLANCHE KNIGHT—Deep Maroon.

Lavender and Light Blue

FLORA NORTON—Blue Self.
LADY GRISEL HAMILTON—A large flower similar in color to the Countess of Radnor, but is nearly blue.
LORD NELSON—Navy Blue.

White

BLANCHE BURPEE—A splendid pure white variety. While not so profuse a bloomer, it is a most desirable sort.
DOROTHY ECKFORD—Large White.

Mixture of Sweet Peas

Choice Mixed—One of the most satisfactory ways of growing sweet peas is in a mixed row. Many new combinations are obtained by cross-fertilization, and if good varieties are planted, the result is sure to be satisfactory. Our Choice Mixture has no superior; it is not composed of refuse stocks, but contains the finest known American kinds.

PRICES OF SWEET PEAS

Fancy Mixed.....Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c
Spencer Mixed.....Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c
Named Varieties Grandifloras.....
.....Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL GARDENS

WHEN TO PLANT—When heavy frosts are over, plant early peas, onion sets and seed, kale, lettuce and spinach. All of these will stand light freezing.

When frosts are over plant radishes, parsnips, carrots, beets, late peas and early sweet corn, and set our cabbage and cauliflower plants. (An old and useful rule is to "plant corn when the oak leaves are the size of a squirrel's ear").

When all frosts are over and apple trees are in bud, plant string beans and late sweet corn, and set out a few early tomato plants from the indoor boxes.

When apple trees have finished blossoming, plant cucumbers, melons, squashes, lima beans and set out the rest of the indoor plants.

DEPTH OF PLANTING—There is no hard and fast rule for depth of planting. If the season is cold and late do not plant as deep as you would if it were warm and early. Large seeds like peas, beans and corn should be planted deeper than small seeds like carrots, lettuce, turnips and celery. Very small seeds should be planted just as near the surface as can be planted and yet be covered.

More people fail to get a good stand of plants because they do not firm the soil around the seed than from all other causes together. When planting seeds like peas, corn, beans and in fact, any kind except the very fine seeds like celery or some of the flower seeds, it is best to tramp row and make surface smooth.

Sheps Plant Spray KILLS BUGS on Plants, Flowers and Shrubs

KILLS INSECTS IN A JIFFY

Positive death to all sucking and chewing insects including Aphids, Thrips, Green Flies, Mealy Bugs, Worms, Caterpillars, and many others. Guaranteed non-poisonous—safe for humans, animals, and birds. Easy to use . . . simply mix with water as per directions and it's ready to spray. No soapsud solution to make!

PRICES

2 oz. Bottle	ea.	$0.35	Quart Can	ea.	$ 2.00
8 oz. Bottle	ea.	.75	Gallon Can	ea.	6.35
16 oz. Bottle	ea.	1.25	5-Gallon Can	ea.	30.00

EVERY GARDENER SHOULD KNOW

That Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas belong to the Legume family—plants that bear their seed in a pod—like clover and alfalfa. All legumes form a partnership at the roots with certain kinds of helpful bacteria called Legume Germs that are able to pump or draw nitrogen from the air and give it to the plant. They form on the roots in colonies looking like lumps, called nodules, which are really nitrogen storehouses. Without these germs, legumes would rob the soil for nourishment and have a sickly growth, for few soils contain a natural supply. It is therefore necessary to "inoculate"—apply these nitrogen-gathering germs directly to the seed. All Agricultural authorities advise inoculation of legumes.

The Original Legume Inoculator
NOBBE-HILTNER PROCESS
NITRAGIN
Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility

GARDEN SIZE, 25c

Odorless
Economical

STIM-U-PLANT

Easy to Apply
Concentrated

STIM-U-PLANT is the only complete plant-food in tablet form. The three mineral nutrients most heavily drawn from the soil by growing plants (flower and vegetable) are nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. Because of this fact, STIM-U-PLANT tablets are made up of these three in a balanced ration of 11 per cent Nitrogen, 12 per cent Phosphoric Acid, 15 per cent Potash—all of which elements are water-soluble and immediately available to the feeding root-hairs of the plant.

Small size, 30 tablets $0.25
Medium size, 100 tablets ..... .75
Large size (pail), 1,000 tablets, (enough for season's supply for medium-sized garden).. $3.50

ESTABLISHED 1884
SIOUX CITY SEED CO.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA
SIOUX BRAND
TRADE MARK
EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE
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YOUR LOCAL DEALER
GALLOWAY LITHO. CO. S. F.
MADE IN U.S.A.